

**REMARKS**

**This Preliminary Amendment is submitted to improve the form of the specification as originally filed.**

Amendment (1) is merely a correction of an inadvertent error. Specifically, the U.S. patent number described at page 2, line 15 of the original Japanese language PCT specification has only six digits. Any U.S. Patent number should correctly have seven digits. Therefore, this amendment is made merely to change the wrong six-digit U.S. patent number to a correct seven-digit number.

Each of amendments (2), (3), (7), (8), (9), amendments of foot notes in amendment (10), and amendment to claim 6 is a correction of an apparent error.

Specifically, in each of these amendments, " $\times 10^5$  mol/g" in the terminal group content (terminal amino group content or terminal carboxyl group content) is corrected to " $\times 10^{-5}$  mol/g". It is apparent that the terminal group contents described in the specification of the present application, such as " $1 \times 10^5$  mol/g to  $4 \times 10^5$  mol/g" (terminal amino group content) described in claim 6, are too large, and it is impossible for any polyamide to have such large terminal group contents. The specific reason is as follows.

With respect to the terminal groups of a polyamide (PA), it should be noted that, since a PA is generally a linear polymer, 1 mol of a PA has two terminal groups (i.e., 2 mol of the terminal groups), each of which is an amino group or a carboxyl group.

For example, with respect to "PA66-a" used in the Examples of the present application, the present specification describes that this PA has a terminal amino group ( $\text{NH}_2$ ) content of  $2.5 \times 10^5$  mol/g and a terminal carboxyl group ( $\text{COOH}$ ) content of  $11.6 \times 10^5$  mol/g (see page 80, lines 14 to 17 of the English specification of the present application). If such terminal group contents were correct, the molecular weight ( $M_n$ ) of the PA would be impossibly small. Specifically, when the  $M_n$  of the PA is calculated from the above-mentioned terminal group contents, the  $M_n$  should be an impossibly small value, i.e.,  $1.4 \times 10^{-6}$ , as shown below.

- Total content of the terminal groups:  
 $\text{NH}_2$  content ( $2.5 \times 10^5$  mol/g) +  $\text{COOH}$  content ( $11.6 \times 10^5$  mol/g) =  $14.1 \times 10^5$  mol/g
- $M_n$  of PA66-a  
 $M_n = \frac{2 \text{ (mol)}}{(14.1 \times 10^5 \text{ (mol/g)})} = 1.4 \times 10^{-6}$ .

From the above, it is apparent that the " $10^5$ " in the terminal group contents described in the English specification is too large.

On the other hand, when “ $10^5$ ” in each of the terminal group contents is corrected to “ $10^{-5}$ ”, the resultant value is very reasonable from a chemical point of view. More specific explanation is made below.

Generally, a PA has an Mn of 10,000 to 30,000 (see item (2) of a verified partial English translation of “Poriamido Jushi Handobukku (Polyamide Resin Handbook)”, 1988, pp. 149-150 which is attached hereto).

With respect to each of a PA molecule having an Mn of 10,000 and a PA molecule having an Mn of 30,000, the total content of the terminal groups (mol per g of a PA) is calculated as follows.

- Weight (g) of a PA molecule

Weight of a PA molecule (1 mol) having an Mn of 10,000

= 10,000 g

Weight of a PA molecule (1 mol) having an Mn of 30,000

= 30,000 g

- Total content of the terminal groups of a PA

Since the amount of the terminal groups of a PA molecule is 2 mol, the total content of the terminal groups can be calculated by the following formula:

Mol of the terminal groups/weight (g) of a PA molecule

Accordingly, the total content of the terminal groups of a PA having an Mn of 10,000 is calculated as follows:

$2 \text{ (mol)}/10,000 \text{ g} = \underline{20 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (mol/g)}}$ , and

the total content of the terminal groups of a PA having an Mn of 30,000 is calculated as follows:

$2 \text{ (mol)}/30,000 \text{ g} = \underline{6.7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (mol/g)}}$ .

Thus, the amendment of “ $10^5$ ” in the terminal contents described in the present specification to “ $10^{-5}$ ” is merely a correction of an apparent error, and, hence, should be entered.

Amendment (4) is merely a correction of inadvertent clerical errors. Specifically, the prior art document “Unexamined Japanese Patent Laid-Open Specification No. Hei 8-8869 (corresponding to EP 201,416)”, which is described at page 38, lines 5 to 6 of the original Japanese language PCT specification as a reference describing compatibility agents usable in the production of the shaped resin article of the present invention, is actually concerned with a field (a receiver) which does not have to do with a compatibility agent at all. Moreover, the

above-mentioned Japanese patent application does not have any corresponding foreign patent application. ("EP 201,416" does not correspond to the above-mentioned Japanese patent application number.) Thus, these apparent clerical errors have been corrected by the instant amendment.

Amendment (5) is a correction of an inadvertent clerical error. This amendment is apparent from the entire context of the specification of the present application, e.g., at page 1, line 12.

Amendment (6) is a correction of an inadvertent error. Support for this amendment is found at page 69, lines 8 to 12 of the specification, wherein there is a description that explanations are made with respect to specific examples of the method for producing the resin composition used in the shaped resin article of the present invention. As is apparent from claim 1 of the present application, the shaped resin article of the present invention comprises a polyamide (component A), a polyphenylene ether (component B) and a block copolymer (component C). In the method (3) described at page 70, line 18 to page 71, line 3 of the specification, as a raw material for the shaped resin article of the present invention, only "polyphenylene ether", "compatibility agent" and "polyamide" are mentioned. That is, in that description, "a block copolymer" is inadvertently omitted from the raw materials for the shaped resin article of the present invention. Thus, the instant amendment has been made to correct such an inadvertent error.

The amendment of the molecular weight of PPE in amendments (10) and (11) is merely a correction of inadvertent errors. Support for this amendment is found in the two lines just above the amended portion.

**No new matter has been introduced by the instant amendments.**

**It is respectfully requested that this Preliminary Amendment be entered in the above-referenced application.**

**If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Preliminary Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.**

Respectfully submitted,  
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